Ministry of Forests Management System

Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Forests

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Foreword

Since 1978 there have been many changes within the Ministry of Forests: a new organization, new legislation, new ways of doing things. Some of the most significant changes are those which affect the ministry's relationship with other ministries and with the provincial government. It is through the Ministry of Forests Management System that the provincial government sets policies and priorities for forest and range resource management.

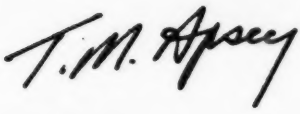
The term 'Management System' describes the orderly process used to meet the requirements laid out in the Ministry of Forests Act. The Ministry must produce a Forest and Range Resource Analysis, a Five-Year Forest and Range Resource Program and an Annual Report. The Management System helps determine goals for the ministry, means for attaining those goals and monitors and assesses the results.

The Management System places emphasis on:

1. Deciding how forest and range resources should contribute to the social and economic objectives of the province.
2. Setting appropriate goals for the ministry.
3. Designing efficient programs which can deliver the desired results for the public funds invested.

Since the components of the Management System were instituted, beginning with the Resource Analysis and Five-Year Program in 1980, government has gained a much better appreciation of forest and range resource management. In turn, the Ministry of Forests has received more specific direction on how these resources should be used to meet social and economic objectives of government.

The Management System puts the operation of the ministry on a more business-like basis. With this system in place I am confident that the objectives of government can be met.



T. M. Apsey,
Deputy Minister

January, 1983

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Introduction

The Ministry of Forests' Management System provides an orderly means of fulfilling requirements of the Ministry of Forests Act (Appendix 1).

Section 7 requires a periodic Forest and Range Resource Analysis. The analysis provides government with a full perspective on the present and potential benefits generated from public forest and range assets.

Section 8 lays down procedures for development and presentation to cabinet of program alternatives to meet the challenges exposed by the Resource Analysis. The clear inference is that the choice will be made by government on the basis of its assessment of the relative costs and benefits of each alternative.

Section 9 requires both the Resource Analysis and Program to be laid before the Legislative Assembly, thus assuring full public disclosure and debate.

Section 10 requires annual reporting to government and to the Legislature of ministry performance in meeting the goals of the approved government program.

The Management System incorporates these requirements and plays a central role by enabling government to determine priorities and policies for future years.

Figure 1 outlines the Management System and the relationship between the Resource Analysis, Five-Year Forest and Range Resource Program, the Annual Budget and the Annual Report.

The periodic Resource Analysis evaluates the state of the forest and range resources and the present activities of the ministry, weighs the combined effects of programs, policies and regulations, and identifies achievements and deficiencies. Against this background it presents alternative policies which

government may adopt to further the contribution of forest and range resources to meeting government objectives, along with the implications for other resource programs or areas of government policy.

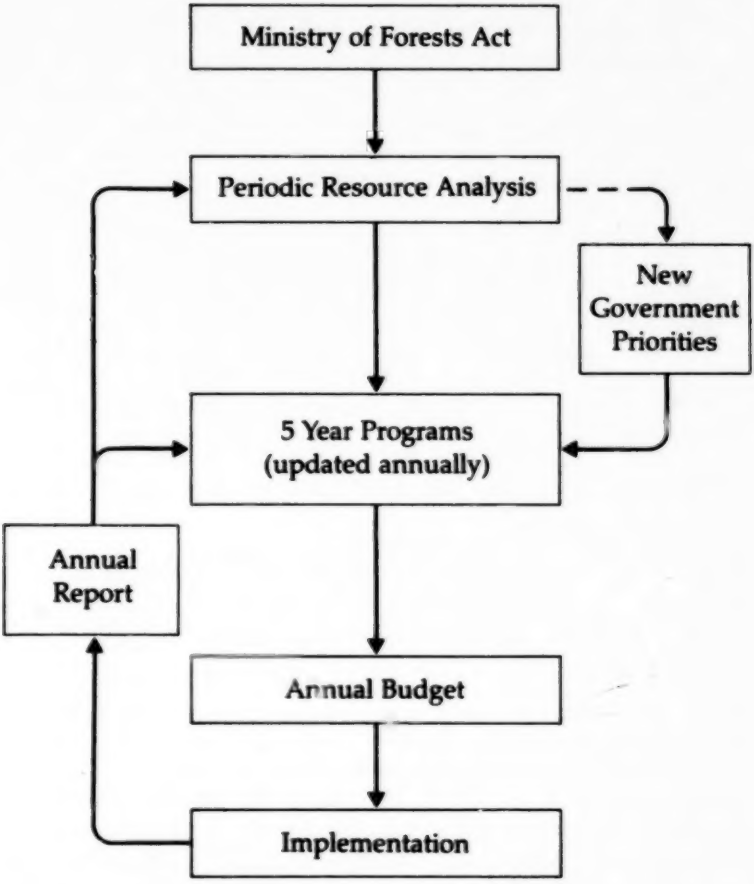
The Five-Year Forest and Range Resource Program (now called the Five-Year Program for convenience) evaluates what the ministry can deliver and at what cost. This process allows government to select program goals with a knowledge of their implications and their cost. The Five-Year Program is subject to annual revision. Each year there will be an approved budget to correspond to the first year of the Five-Year Program.

Implementation is included in the Management System only to the degree that production goals are established for the ministry and the delivery of end results monitored. A key mechanism in this process is Timber Supply Area (TSA) planning which translates the production goals from the Management System into strategies and guidelines for activities which are administered by branches, regions and districts.

The Annual Report monitors, reviews and evaluates progress toward the achievement of the Five-Year Program.

FIGURE 1

Ministry of Forests Management System



The Management System

The Management System consists of a number of component parts briefly described in the introduction. Each component is examined in more detail below.

Resource Analysis

The Resource Analysis assists in clarifying goals and priorities. It considers forest and range management at the provincial scale, in which forest regions or other appropriate geographic areas of the province are used for presentation of data and discussion. Where details are necessary to highlight policy choices, specific information is presented for TSAs, or in summary for all or some of them. It assesses management options in light of other provincial policies and priorities.

Section 7 of the Ministry of Forests Act prescribes specific components to be included in the Resource Analysis. These are:

1. A description of the inventory.

The purpose is to provide government with a physical description and value estimate of the forest and range assets.

2. A description of non-productive and under-productive areas.

The purpose is to advise government which parts of the assets are in the poorest condition, what improvements are possible and to estimate the costs of possible improvements.

3. A description of the programs of the Ministry.

The purpose is to provide government with a performance report but of a wider scope than the annual report, with more discussion of the effects of complete programs and overall ministry performance.

4. An analysis of trends and forecasts of demand and supply.

The purpose is to provide government with long term perspectives on product markets and B.C.'s competitive position. Implications are shown for policy development and the planning and execution of forest and range resource programs.

5. A summary of related public policy.

The purpose is to assess the impacts of present and proposed ministry policies on other provincial ministries, agencies and the federal government. A second important part is an assessment of the interactions of the programs of other ministries and agencies with the policies of the Ministry of Forests.

The analysis concentrates on key issues where government direction is necessary; that is, where government's choice will significantly affect the way in which resources will be administered or managed.

Issues or questions to be addressed in the Resource Analysis are selected on the basis of their significance throughout the province. Some are identified as recurring problems or opportunities in TSA plans; some are derived through branch overviews of their program responsibilities; others emerge from Ministry of Forests' participation on Regional Resource Management Committees and on the Environment and Land Use Technical Committee. Additional topics come from consultation with other agencies of government, industry and public interest groups. All of these issues and questions must be brought together and presented in a way which allows government to make decisions about provincial policies while recognizing differences in potentials and priorities between regions. It may, for example, be judged advisable to invest more funds in forest management in a region that has a heavy reliance on the forestry sector rather than in another area with a diversified economy. The same applies to decisions affecting trade-offs between timber production and other uses. These are social choices which government can make, and which will guide how forests are to be managed in the provincial interest.

Five-Year Program

Section 8 of the Ministry of Forests Act requires the Ministry of Forests to produce a Five-Year Program. Section 9 requires the Five-Year Program to be laid before the Legislative Assembly each year.

The ministry must:

1. Present alternatives for restocking forest land, for increasing the productivity of forest and range land and for improving forest and range resources in the province.
2. Estimate the cost and effect on the productivity of the resources and the benefits of each alternative.

3. Recommend a program for the next five years including the respective roles to be played by the Crown and the private sector.

The Five-Year Program is updated and revised annually by adding a new year to give an "evergreen" program. Once approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, it provides a means for scheduling ministry activities and expenditures over that forecast period. Although the Five-Year Program is subject to annual revision, having an indication of government objectives over a five year horizon allows planners to make more effective choices in the short term.

The Five-Year Program consists of eight programs: Management, Finance and Administration, Harvesting, Silviculture, Forest Protection, Fire Suppression, Range and Recreation. These components comprise the activities and expenditures of the ministry including those which are reimbursed to licensees under Section 88 of the Forest Act.

The following general rules indicate which factors or objectives are considered when alternatives are developed.

1. The alternatives must reflect the direction received from the Lieutenant Governor in Council as a result of the Resource Analysis. If that direction includes major new initiatives, the alternatives will include them. If areas of the province which are priorities for forestry in the long-term are identified, this will also be reflected in the alternatives.
2. Second 8 of the Act states clearly that benefits and costs must be considered. Alternatives should be examined critically to determine if sufficient benefits are expected to warrant the expenditure. This is most important for investments made in silviculture, range improvement and protection where expenditures are expected to increase the supply of timber and forage and, thus, bring forth future revenues.
3. Alternatives will consider possibilities for minimizing or ameliorating supply shortfalls in those areas where they are anticipated. This point is most relevent for the Silviculture and Protection Programs.

Within each program component there may be a range of management actions which could be undertaken. In some programs, there are few choices. Clearly, flexibility in the management program and in statutory responsibilities such as accounts and financial controls is limited. In others, there is a wide range of options. Within the Silviculture Program, there are choices between natural restocking and planting, just as there are choices between improving the productivity of forest land by spacing or by fertilization. Within the Range Manage-

ment Program, carrying capacity can be improved through fencing or by range rehabilitation and fertilization. Between programs there are also choices. The forest land base can provide more wood if protection from wildfire and pests is improved, or if more wood is grown through silviculture.

As management problems and opportunities are thoroughly examined during the development of TSA Plans, this planning process is an important source of information. Program alternatives are identified from information about needs and opportunities in each TSA. Because programs are ultimately administered on the basis of forest districts, information for TSAs must be related back to the district both for program development and implementation.

During the process of building alternatives for each program component, opportunities are assessed not only according to priorities within a TSA, but also between TSAs at the regional level, and between regions at the provincial level. It is therefore essential that the full range of alternatives is carried forward to be considered at the next level in the development process. The Five-Year Program examines the alternatives both within and between program components, recognizing differences in priorities and opportunities throughout the province.

Prior to the development of the annual program alternatives the ministry's executive committee establishes a "strategic direction" for the province. This sets guidelines and priorities for the next year's program. Alternatives are then developed jointly by district managers and regional staff for each district. For example, alternatives for recreation management are developed by the regional timber, range and recreation managers (through recreation officers) and the district managers.

Once alternatives have been developed, they are reviewed and recommended alternatives selected. At the forest region level, the alternatives which were developed for each district are reviewed and an alternative is recommended for each of the nine programs. The recommended alternative for the forest region along with other alternatives considered plus a rationale statement is then forwarded to headquarters where the responsible branch in Victoria (silviculture to Silviculture Branch, etc.) will perform the necessary inter-regional evaluation.

At the ministry level, the regional alternatives and recommendations are analyzed and formulated into ministry alternatives. Following approval of a preferred alternative by the

ministry's executive, it is recommended and submitted by the minister to the Lieutenant Governor in Council along with other considered alternatives. A rationale statement outlining the reasons for selecting the preferred alternative and rejecting the others is also submitted.

Budget

The estimates exercise results in a detailed budget for implementing the first year of the Five-Year Program in a manner which takes into account current priorities. The annual etimates are obliged to consider not only ministry priorities, but also financial constraints expressed by Treasury Board. The following year's estimates are based on the second year of the current Five-Year Program.

Implementation

Implementation encompasses the major part of the ministry's administrative functions. It includes those activities within the ministry where policies, plans and programs are put into practice. The TSA planning system translates the production goals from the Management System into strategies and guidelines for resource development activities. The activities are administered by branches, regions and districts.

Annual Report

The Annual Report monitors, reviews and evaluates progress toward the achievement of the Five-Year Program. Goals and actual performance are compared as are forecast expenditure and actual expenditure. The Annual Report is submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, laid before the Legislative Assembly and published for public scrutiny each year.

The Annual Report plays an important role in ensuring that forest and range resources are managed effectively and efficiently. By comparing what the ministry set out to do with what was actually done, it ensures that accountability is a feature of the Management System.

Relationships within the Management System

The components of the Management System are all interrelated to a degree, but some of the linkages are more direct than others. In the following section, three significant relationships are discussed.

Resource Analysis and Five-Year Program

The Resource Analysis provides the Lieutenant Governor in Council the basic information to set government policies, priorities and objectives. From these, the ministry must develop a Five-Year Program to meet the government directives.

Because of the rather long time interval betwen subsequent Resource Analyses, rigid adherance of the Five-Year Program to the Resource Analysis could stifle important new initiatives. Government direction is sought periodically on significant issues which arise in the course of ministry activities. Formal issue papers identify the new program opportunities and discuss the implications for the remainder of the ministry's programs. These are presented as alternatives to the Five-Year Program which, if approved, allows incorporation into the regular program in following years.

Five-Year Program and Budget

Successive annual Five-Year Program proposals and the annual estimates are prepared in accordance with the policies, directives and standards established by the ministry and various central agencies of government. The annual ministry Five-Year Program proposals and annual estimates are prepared simultaneously. There are a number of principles involved in maintaining optimal relationships between program development and budgeting:

1. The approved Five-Year Program is communicated to all managers across the ministry, and to the industrial co-

operators, in the same terms in which the estimates are developed. Managers at all levels in the ministry are made aware of their approved five-year objectives and the resources available to accomplish them.

2. In general, the budget process does not involve itself with developing program alternatives. Only major issues are contemplated under the control of the ministry's executive.

3. The budget process prepares alternative budget levels and sets priorities as follows:

(i) a description is prepared of what can be accomplished at a prescribed level of funding below the target level initially established by Treasury Board. Priorities are set among program components to achieve optional returns from this amount of funds.

(ii) a description is prepared of what can be accomplished at prescribed levels of funding up to approved program targets. At each funding level, priorities are set among program components to achieve optimal returns.

4. Setting of priorities in any one budget year recognizes the achievement of longer term goals both within and across programs.

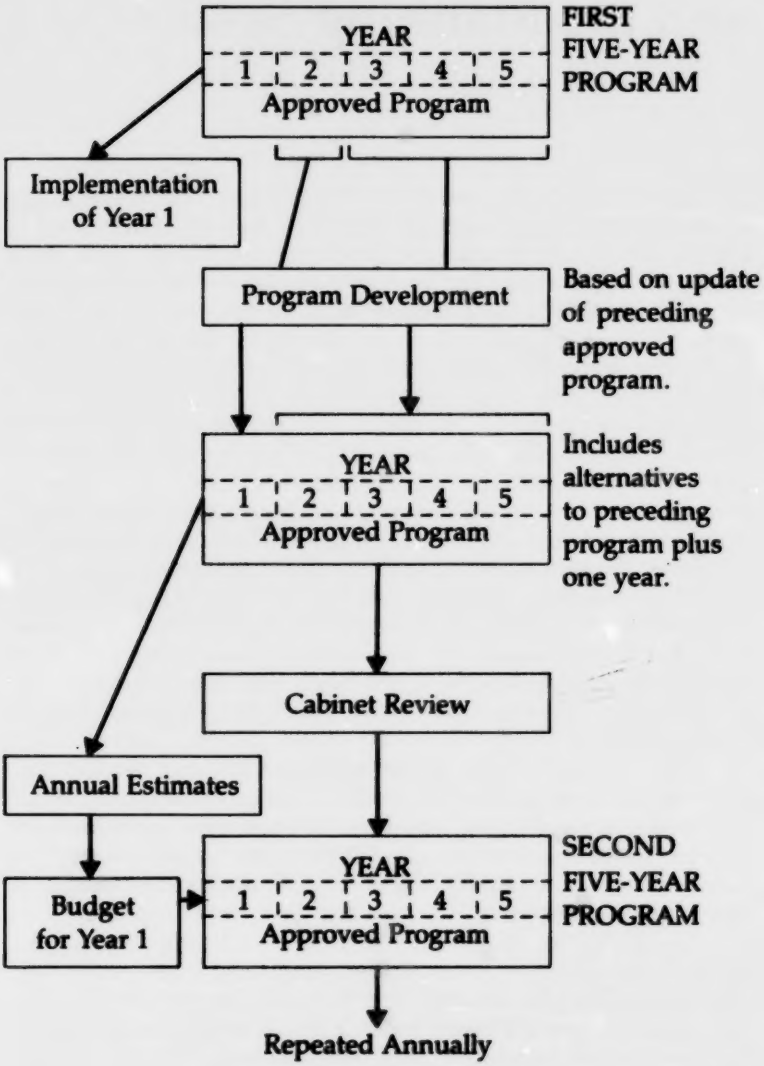
Figure 2 outlines the general nature of the linkages and timing concerning the Five-Year Program and Budget.

Five-Year Program, Budget and Annual Report

The Annual Report details budgetary performance as well as achievement of production targets. Both the Five-Year Program and the Annual Report are submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council on, or before, September 30 each year. This allows adjustments to the Five-Year-Program to be considered in light of the achievements documented in the Annual Report.

FIGURE 2

Five-Year Program and Budget Relationships



Relationships Between the Management System and the Planning System

The Planning System plays an important role in ensuring that forest and range resources are managed effectively and efficiently in accordance with direction provided through the Management System. The ministry employs a hierarchical approach in its planning system. Each of the ministry's Forest Regions is subdivided into progressively smaller units primarily for the administration of the timber harvest. In this system the Timber Supply Area (TSA) is the largest land unit for which a formal plan will be written and is also the finest subdivision of forest land for which plans will collectively cover the whole province. The policies and programs developed through the Management System are interfaced with the planning process at the TSA level. Information derived through the planning process is fed into the Resource Analysis and Five-Year Program. The two-way flow of information is demonstrated in Figure 3 with reference to the Five-Year Program.

Joint ministry/industry TSA steering committees play a significant role in identifying problems and describing silvicultural opportunities as input to the TSA Yield Analysis and to the TSA Plan.

The TSA Yield Analysis, an analytical process used to determine the level of harvest which a unit can sustain, is an integral part of the Planning System. This process provides a detailed assessment of inventory information and management options. The results of the Yield Analyses are incorporated into the Resource Analysis and Five-Year Program.

The TSA plan shows how the forest and range resources are to be managed to attain timber, range and forest recreation objectives. The plan applies directly to all Crown forest lands but considers private forest land. It also provides information for coordinated management of other natural resources in the area.

TSA plans document specific opportunities for management. Reference to the TSA plan therefore guides district managers and regional staff in developing alternatives for the Five-Year Program process. By setting out the assumptions used to determine the approved level of harvest and by formulating timber harvesting strategies, the TSA plan provides a focus for developing program alternatives for each district. In those cases where there is more than one district within a TSA, preparation of the combined program alternatives must be coordinated to ensure that regional goals for the TSA are met.

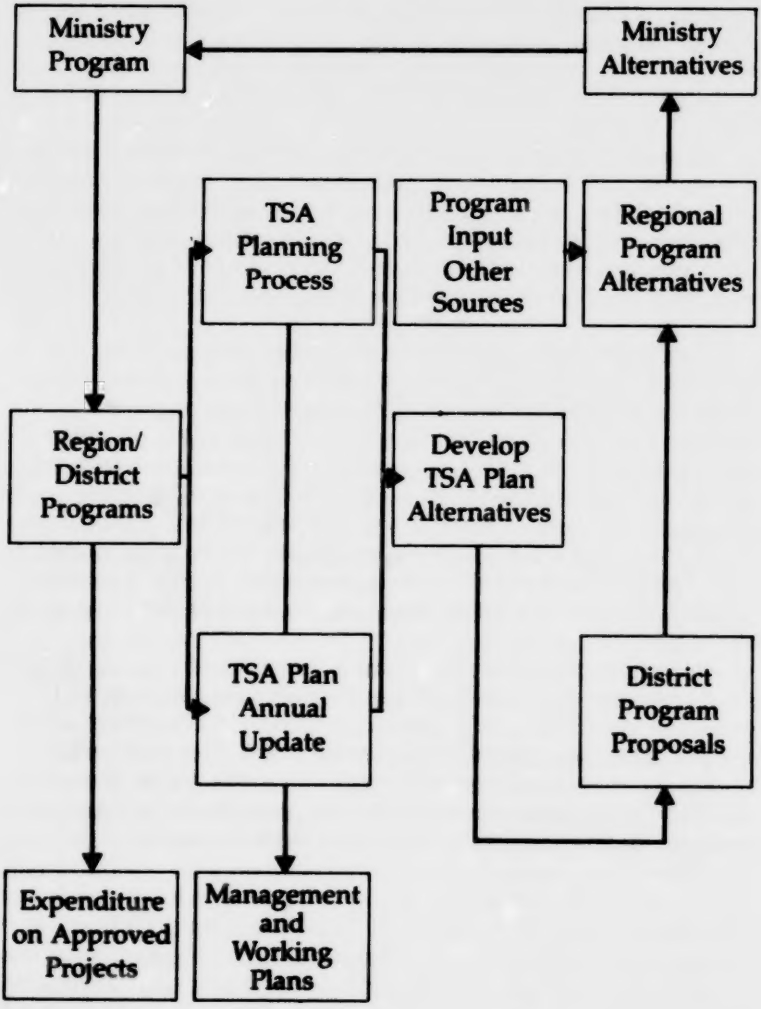
Management and working plans and development plans are required to be prepared by licensees of all major forest tenures. Approval of these plans must be in accordance with the objectives and strategies in TSA plans to ensure that the forestry programs carried out by industry and funded under Section 88 of the Forest Act are coordinated with district programs.

The Resource Analysis influences the TSA planning process both directly and indirectly. The Resource Analysis influences the Five-Year Program which must be implemented through the TSA plan. The Resource Analysis also provides an indication of government resource use priorities which can guide decisions in the TSA plans. The Resource Analysis helps set the regional priorities which will guide the local decisions. Although TSA plans are developed on an area-by-area basis, policies and priorities must be set in a regional context to allow optimal use of the resources from all of the TSAs in the region.

When the Five-Year Program is revised and approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council each year, the regional goals for the TSA's are updated accordingly. Collectively, all of the program components expressed in each TSA plan within a region must be consistent with regional totals; for an individual TSA, they must coincide with the program targets and budgets for the districts which administer that area.

FIGURE 3

Program Development in Relation to TSA Plans



Roles and Responsibilities

The following outline provides an overview of the roles and responsibilities of ministry staff who make the Management System work.

Management System — General

The final responsibility for ensuring the health and vigour of public forest and range resources lies with government, which decides the level and quality of management to be applied to these assets. Overall responsibility for meeting the legislated requirements of the Management System rests with the Minister of Forests who must submit the prescribed documents according to a set schedule. The ministry executive directs and controls both the preparation and submission of required reports, and the implementation and monitoring of programs approved by government. It is assisted in these tasks by all headquarters branches. Strategic Studies Branch has the major role in co-ordinating the regular development, evaluation and submission of the Resource Analysis, Five-Year Program and Annual Report.

The executive, through the assistant deputy ministers and their respective headquarters branches, is assisted in its tasks by regional managers and their respective line and support staff. In turn, regional managers rely on district managers and their respective line and support staff.

Resource Analysis

The terms of reference are developed by Strategic Studies Branch in consultation with branch directors, regional managers and other government ministries. Once the terms of reference are approved by the deputy minister, branch directors

and regional managers are responsible for meeting individual project deadlines within their areas of jurisdiction.

Strategic Studies Branch is responsible for the general management of the Resource Analysis and for coordinating its many parts and writing the report.

From the provincial policy direction given by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Strategic Studies Branch in consultation with branch directors and regional managers drafts Regional Policy Statements for the deputy minister's approval.

Five-Year Program

The overall responsibility for developing the Five-Year Program and preparing its annual updates rests with the ministry executive. Programs are updated in accordance with policies and procedures approved by the executive to assure that a unified approach is used throughout the ministry. The update observes the priorities and directives of the executive in the development of a program proposal for the new fifth year of the program and for proposing any program alternatives. Each organizational level is responsible for implementing those programs within its jurisdiction. District managers, regional managers or branch directors are responsible for updating their own programs within the constraints of ministry policies. The structure of the program update is patterned on the structure used in the preparation of the ministry's estimates. It is carried out at the organizational unit where the activity takes place, at the same time and in a similar format to the budgetary estimate to reduce duplication and to facilitate subsequent updates.

The program proposals and alternatives by program, and for the overall ministry program, are analysed by Strategic Studies Branch with assistance by regions and branches. These are summarized by the executive then presented to the minister.

Annual Report

The deputy minister submits an Annual Report to the minister on or before September 30 of each year. The minister must submit the Annual Report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council and present it to the Legislative Assembly.

Strategic Studies Branch, in conjunction with Information Services Branch, prepares the Annual Report for the deputy minister. Strategic Studies Branch is responsible also for preparing drafts of the Annual Report for consideration by the executive and has a role in assisting branch directors in preparing program reports and statistical information.

Branch directors develop criteria for measuring program performance and monitoring results in their areas of responsibility. They are responsible also for preparing provincial reports and tables.

Regional managers are responsible for preparing regional reports and tables requested by branch directors for the Annual Report.

Annual Budget Estimates

Headquarters branches and regional managers assist the executive in the development, monitoring and control of the estimates process. The Assistant Deputy Minister of the Finance and Administration Division, Financial Services Branch and Strategic Studies Branch have the major roles in coordinating the process and in assuring that the development of the budget reflects ministry and Treasury Board requirements.

Implementation

The overall responsibility for implementing the Five-Year Program and preparing its annual updates rests with the ministry executive.

Program implementation takes place subject to responsibility and authority assigned to the various organizational levels within the ministry by the executive and is designed to ensure that the ministry will achieve its approved program goals and objectives. Program implementation then becomes an operational responsibility at the activity level for each unit of ministry organization. District managers, regional managers and branch directors bear the responsibility for implementation within the districts, regions and the branches, respectively.

Planning System

The roles and responsibilities in the Planning System are included because of its close relationship with the Management System.

Planning Branch is responsible for key elements of the planning process; the TSA Yield Analysis and Forest Planning. The regional manager is responsible for approving TSA Plans. As part of this responsibility he must ensure that plans for individual TSA's collectively fulfill the program objectives for the region as a whole. The regional planning officer and his staff have a lead responsibility in coordinating the input of other sections into both a periodic and annual TSA planning process. It is most important that the planning officer's function is recognized and carried out in that context — that is as coordinator rather than creator and executor of the plans of other sections.

Regional program officers contribute to the planning process by ensuring that their program activities are related to the TSA in a way that allows coordination with other program areas. They must further ensure that implementation of program activities at lower levels in the planning hierarchy is conducted in a way that is consistent with the approved TSA Plans.

Ministry of Forests Act Chapter 272

Consolidated September 5, 1980, Amended Oct. 1, 1982

Ministry constituted

1. (1) There shall be a ministry of the public service of the province called the Ministry of Forests.

(2) The minister shall preside over and be responsible to the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the direction of the ministry.

(3) The minister

(a) shall continue a forest service; and

(b) may establish other branches or divisions as he considers advisable.

1978-27-2

Deputy and employees

2. (1) There may be appointed pursuant to the PUBLIC SERVICE ACT

(a) a deputy minister;

(b) a chief forester;

(c) a regional manager for a forest region established under the FOREST ACT and a range district established under the RANGE ACT;

(d) a district manager for a forest district established under the FOREST ACT and the part of a range district established under the RANGE ACT that covers the same area as the forest district; and

(e) other employees required to carry out the functions of the ministry.

(2) The minister may, subject to the PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, designate the title, office and responsibilities of employees of the ministry.

(3) The minister
   (a) may, notwithstanding the PUBLIC SERVICE ACT, engage and retain consultants, experts or specialists and fix their remuneration; and
   (b) shall establish a forest research council and one or more logging contractor clause advisory committees and may establish other committees or councils to advise him with respect to any matter included in his duties, powers and functions, and a person serving on a committee or council shall be paid his necessary and reasonable travelling and living expenses while performing his duties and in addition may be paid remuneration as the minister determines.

(4) The minister may designate one or more employees of the Ministry of Forests to act temporarily in the place of the chief forester or a regional manager.

(5) The regional manager may designate one or more employees of the Ministry of Forests to act temporarily in the place of a district manager.

1978-27-3; 1980-14-50

Minister's duties

3. The duties, powers and functions of the minister extend to and include all matters relating to forest and range resources in the Province that are not, by law or by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, assigned to another minister, ministry, branch or agency of the government.

1978-27-4

Purposes and functions of ministry

4. The purposes and functions of the ministry are, under the direction of the minister, to
   (a) encourage maximum productivity of the forest and range resources in the Province;
   (b) manage, protect and conserve the forest and range resources of the Crown, having regard to the immediate and long term economic and social benefits they may confer on the Province;

(c) plan the use of the forest and range resources of the Crown, so that the production of timber and forage, the harvesting of timber, the grazing of livestock and the realization of fisheries, wildlife, water, outdoor recreation and other natural resource values are coordinated and integrated, in consultation and cooperation with other ministries and agencies of the Crown and with the private sector;

(d) encourage a vigorous, efficient and world competitive timber processing industry in the Province; and

(e) assert the financial interest of the Crown in its forest and range resources in a systematic and equitable manner.

1978-27-5

Power to acquire property

5. To carry out his duties, powers and functions the minister may, on behalf of the Crown and with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, acquire land.

1978-27-6

Agreements and grants

6. The minister may

(a) enter into an agreement or arrangement with any person or Province of Canada relating to a matter included in the minister's duties, powers and functions; and

(b) grant money to organizations engaged in forest research or education.

1978-27-7

Resource analysis every 10 years

7. Not later than September 30, 1979, September 30, 1984 and September 30 of every 10th year after that the minister shall prepare and submit to the Lieutenant Governor in Council a forest and range resource analysis containing

(a) a description of the inventory of the forest and range resources in the Province;

(b) a description of the location and extent of areas of forest land in the Province that
  (i) have been denuded of timber through harvesting or otherwise and that, in the opinion of the chief forester, have not become restocked with commercially valuable species of timber; or
  (ii) are producing timber at a rate that, in the opinion of the chief forester, is substantially lower than their potential;
(c) a description of the programs of the ministry respecting public and private forest and range management, protection, conservation, investment and research;
(d) an analysis of trends in and a forecast of
  (i) domestic and international demand for and uses of the forest and range resources in the Province and products manufactured from them; and
  (ii) the supply of the forest and range resources in the Province and products manufactured from them, in relation to the supply from areas outside the Province; and
(e) a summary of developments in and questions of public policy that are expected to influence significantly and to affect the use, ownership, licensing and management of forest and range resources.

1978-27-8

Five year resource program

8. Not later than September 30, 1979 and September 30 of each year afterward the minister shall submit to the Lieutenant Governor in Council a forest and range resource program containing

(a) a presentation of the alternatives available for restocking forest land, for increasing the productivity of forest and range land and for otherwise improving forest and range resources in the Province, identifying
  (i) estimated capital and current expenditures associated with each alternative;
  (ii) the estimated effect of each alternative on the productivity of the resources;
  (iii) estimated direct and indirect economic and social benefits and costs associated with each alternative; and
  (iv) an assessment of the priorities that should be given to each alternative; and

(b) a program recommended to be implemented by the ministry during the 5 year period beginning April 1 of the year following the date it is submitted, for restocking forest land, increasing the productivity of forest and range land and otherwise improving forest and range resources in the Province, including
  (i) a schedule for implementing the program;
  (ii) the method to be used and priorities adopted for implementing the program; and
  (iii) the roles to be played by the Crown and the private sector in implementing the program.

1978-27-9

Analysis and program to be laid before Assembly

9. A forest and range resource analysis and a forest and range resource program shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly no later than 15 days after commencement of the first session in the calendar year following its submission to the Lieutenant Governor in Council under sections 7 and 8.

1978-27-10

Annual report

10. (1) The minister shall submit to the Lieutenant Governor in Council an annual report of the work performed by the ministry which shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly within 15 days after commencement of the first session in the year following the end of the year for which it is made.

(2) The annual report shall include

(a) a review of the forest and range program then in effect, with

(i) a statement of the expenditures incurred to implement it;

(ii) an assessment of the effect it has had on the productivity of forest and range resources in the Province; and

(iii) an analysis of the direct and indirect economic and social benefits and costs associated with its implementation; and

(b) a summary of forest land in the Province, showing

(i) areas denuded of forest during the year;

(ii) areas restocked during the year; and

(iii) areas the productivity of which has been improved during the year.

1978-27-11

Regulations

11. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations.

1978-27-12

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL